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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 201-9

AAA SHORTS

Farm production averaged 5 percent greater in 1937 and 1938 than in 1929, while industrial production for the same period averaged 18 percent below 1929 levels.

****

Farmers and their families make up approximately 24 percent of the total population, but they receive only 11 percent of the national income.

****

If the 20 million families receiving less than $2,000 a year spent as much for cotton goods as those receiving between $2,000 and $3,000, the cotton farmer would have a home outlet for an additional 2 million bales yearly.

****

About one-fourth of more than 85,000,000 bushels of wheat put under Government loan by 77,000 farmers during the first year of the wheat loan program was stored successfully on the farm.

****

Amendments to the marketing quota provisions of the AAA provide that whenever corn or wheat marketing quotas may be in effect, farmers may market all the corn and wheat they produce if they keep within their corn and wheat acreage allotments.

****

August 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, Kansas. No. 202-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS WILL FIND
"SELF-INSURANCE"
FOR CORN CHEAPER

The new "self-insurance" plan inaugurated in connection with the renewal of corn loans will in most cases mean a considerable saving to farmers _____, Chairman of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association said today.

_____ explained that under this plan the borrower will pay one-fifth of a cent per bushel to the county association at the time of resealing. The association will then remit this one-fifth of a cent a bushel to Commodity Credit Corporation, for placing in a fund from which losses will be paid.

Losses covered include fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone, windstorm, explosion in the corn, flood, hail, and theft.

Formerly the borrower had to purchase what was known as primary insurance. The Commodity Credit Corporation also carried secondary insurance in the form of a blanket policy that protected it against errors or omissions in the primary insurance coverage. Total cost to the borrower of the two types of insurance was approximately one-half cent a bushel per year in most cases.

The self-insurance plan is much less expensive to the borrower and does away with the necessity for the borrower's securing an insurance certificate for each loan, _____ pointed out. It also eliminates another possibility for error by eliminating one additional document that must be checked by the county committee, banks, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

_____ said this plan will require fewer visits of the farmer to the county office to complete a loan and will make it possible for borrowers to secure their loans with a minimum of delay.

(More)

Farmers will have the advantages of this cheaper and more convenient self-insurance plan on all corn that they reseal under the present loan renewal program. For resealing and storing their corn the additional 12 months, farmers may earn a storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel. They may obtain this allowance at the time of resealing if they need it to build more cribs or bins, _____ explained.

# # #

August 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Okla., Kans., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak.,
Mont., Wyo., and Colo.

No. 203-9

AUG 1

HARVESTING FALL SEED CROP DOESN'T HURT ALFALFA STAND

Although scientists have established the fact that basterial wilt within recent years causes crop stands to fade in a few seasons, many farmers believe that harvesting a fall seed crop is the main reason for the failure of alfalfa to survive as long as formerly, says _____.

Investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Kansas Experiment Station show that harvesting a seed crop as a rule does not injure the stand.

The studies show, however, that the fall period is a critical time for the alfalfa plant. To avoid serious injuries it should go into the winter with an abundance of food reserves stored in the roots. This is possible only when the alfalfa is given an opportunity to make considerable growth after the last cutting and before cold weather.

It takes nearly twice as long for the alfalfa plant to produce a seed crop as it does to produce a hay crop, Mr. _____ points out. When the seed crop is harvested so late that there is little or no opportunity for new growth, there is a possibility of trouble.

It is not unusual, Mr. _____ says, for early fall rains to start new top growth before a late seed crop matures. When the seed is harvested under these conditions the new growth is cut off at a time when the food reserves in the roots are low. Any injury resulting from cutting under these conditions is not due to harvesting the seed crop but to the lack of opportunity for making enough new growth to replenish the food reserves in the roots before winter.

# # #

August 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 203-9

LIBRARY AUG 28 1939 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FREEZER LOCKERS GIVE FARM FAMILIES MEAT AT ABOUT WHOLESALE PRICE

Farm families often do without fresh meat, especially in the summer, because they do not have a place to keep it fresh and many cannot afford to pay cash for day to day supplies.

Where freezer lockers are available, many farm families add variety and food value to their diet by keeping a year around supply of home-raised fresh meat at a cost about that of the wholesale carcass in regular trade channels, says _____.

On the average, adds K. F. Warner of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, the farm family that slaughters its own calf, steer, or hog pays about 2 cents a pound for locker rent. Another 1½ cents takes care of chilling, cutting, wrapping, and freezing. Many local slaughter houses will dress a steer for $2, returning such parts of the carcass as the hide and liver to the owner or crediting it to his account. This brings the total cost to around 4 cents a pound.

Thus, for a total handling cost of about 4 cents a pound, Mr. _____ points out, the farm family can have a constant supply of fresh meat. Adding the local selling price of the animal to the locker costs approximates the wholesale price of the meat.

This gives the local locker manager, often a retail meat dealer, an income of 3 to 4 cents a pound on all meat stored in the plant and saves the farm family most of the normal retail mark-up.

# # #

August 9, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

No. 204-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE: Final application dates for each State or part of State are attached.

_____ DEAD LINE
(Date)
FOR APPLICATIONS
ON CROP INSURANCE

The final date for acceptance of applications from _____ county growers for crop insurance on the 1940 winter wheat crop is _____ (Date), according to _____ (Name), Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

"Winter wheat growers who want to insure their crop should remember two things," said _____. "First, they must apply for the insurance and pay the premium before their crop is seeded this fall. Second, we can't accept any applications, even if the crop hasn't been planted, after the general cut-off date of _____ (Date) for this county.

"Both requirements have been made for the good of insured growers as a whole," _____ commented. "Applications are to be filed before the crop is planted in order that all growers will be on the same basis with regard to the prospects of the crop. The cut-off dates limit the insurance to growers who get their applications in before the end of the normal planting season."

# # #

August 12, 1939.

FINAL APPLICATION DATES

Arkansas	Sept. 30
California	Nov. 30
Colorado	
Eastern Area	Sept. 15
Western Area	Sept. 30
Delaware	Sept. 30
Idaho	
Northern Area	Oct. 30
Southern Area	Sept. 30
Illinois	
Northern Area	Sept. 20
Southern Area	Sept. 30
Indiana	
Northern Area	Sept. 20
Southern Area	Sept. 30
Iowa	Sept. 20
Kansas	
Western Area	Sept. 20
Eastern Area	Sept. 30
Kentucky	Sept. 30
Maryland	Sept. 30
Michigan	Sept. 15
Minnesota	Sept. 15
Missouri	Sept. 30
Montana	Sept. 30
Nebraska	
Western Area	Sept. 15
Eastern Area	Sept. 20
Nevada	Sept. 30
New Jersey	Sept. 30
New Mexico	Sept. 30
New York	Sept. 30
North Carolina	Sept. 30
North Dakota	Sept. 15
Ohio	
Northern Area	Sept. 20
Southern Area	Sept. 30
Oklahoma	Sept. 30
Oregon	Oct. 30
Pennsylvania	Sept. 30
South Dakota	Sept. 15
Tennessee	Sept. 30
Texas	
Panhandle Area	Sept. 30
Balance of State	Oct. 15
Utah	Sept. 30
Virginia	Sept. 30
Washington	Oct. 30
West Virginia	Sept. 30
Wisconsin	Sept. 15
Wyoming	
Western Area	Sept. 30
Eastern Area	Sept. 15

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 205-9

AAA SHORTS

In 1870 more than half the gainfully employed people in the United States were farmers, but by 1930 this proportion had fallen to a little over a fifth.

* * * * *

It is estimated that for every increase of $100 in the income received by families whose yearly income is $1,500 or less, from $20 to $30 of the increase would be spent for food.

* * * * *

The wheat farmer's share of the dollar spent by the consumer for bread has varied from 35 to 9 cents during the past 20 years.

* * * * *

Under the AAA range program, farmers are protecting and improving the grass cover by deferred grazing and reseeding, and by conserving the water supply.

* * * * *

August 12, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and tobacco counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas.

No. 206-9

DISTRIBUTION; Immediate

TOBACCO PROGRAM
CHANGED BY FOUR
AAA AMENDMENTS

Farmers may sell without penalty all the tobacco they produce on their tobacco-acreage allotments whenever a marketing quota may be in effect in the future, says _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee (or County Agent). This is a change in the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, made by one of four amendments passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Formerly farmers had both acreage allotments and marketing quotas in a fixed number of pounds, and sometimes, even though they planted within their tobacco acreage allotments, they had more tobacco than their quotas allowed for. The amendment puts tobacco marketing quotas on an acreage basis, and farmers may sell the entire production of tobacco on their acreage allotments.

The three other amendments to the Farm Act tobacco provisions change the date for proclaiming tobacco marketing quotas, provide that a second referendum on burley and dark tobacco will not be held in the same marketing year, and put the penalty for excess marketings on a flat rate per pound instead of a percentage of the gross price.

The amendment which makes the market quota the actual production of a farmer's tobacco acreage allotment also provides for an increase in the allotments for small farms. For farms that have a normal production of less than 3,200 pounds

(More)

for flue-cured and less than 2,400 pounds for other kinds of tobacco, the allotments will be increased 20 percent, provided the increase does not bring the allotment above an acreage on which the normal production would equal 3,200 pounds in the case of flue-cured tobacco and 2,400 pounds in the case of the other kinds. This amendment also includes a provision by which the allotment for any farm will be reduced by an amount equivalent to any amount of tobacco marketed in violation of the quota provisions in a preceding year. Under this provision if one farmer aided another farmer by selling his tobacco in any year in violation of the quota law, the allotment for both farmers would be reduced by an equivalent amount the next year.

The second amendment provides that a marketing quota may be proclaimed any time from the beginning of the marketing year to December 1. Originally the date for proclaiming quotas was between November 15 and December 1. This amendment also provides that the marketing quota may be increased as much as 10 percent if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that additional tobacco is needed to meet trade demands.

A third amendment provides that not more than one referendum on marketing quotas for burley, and fire-cured and air-cured tobacco can be held in the same marketing year. The act originally provided that if supplies of burley and dark tobacco reached certain levels, a quota could be proclaimed and a referendum conducted on marketing quotas for that marketing year, even though growers had previously voted unfavorably on quotas for the same marketing year.

The fourth amendment changed the penalty for marketing in excess of the quota from 50 percent of the market price to a flat rate of 10 cents per pound of flue-cured, burley, and Maryland tobacco, and 5 cents per pound for all other kinds.

# # #

August 12, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region and Kansas No. 207-9

DELIVERY OF STEEL
BINS FOR STORING
CORN EXPECTED SOON

Delivery of the first steel grain bins to be set up in _____ County for storing Government-held shelled corn is expected in a few days (or exact date), announces _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee. They are part of 25,500 bins purchased by the Government to store at country points, corn which farmers may deliver to the Commodity Credit Corporation this fall in payment of laans on sealed corn.

_____ pointed out that these bins will be used only for storing corn that farmers are unable to hold on their farms or in local elevators, and is delivered in settlement of the loans which matured August 1. Corn stored in the bins will be held as part of the Ever-Normal Granary. This corn will not be thrown on the market but will be held until it is needed for livestock feed here in this area, or until the price of corn justifies moving it into regular trade channels.

Farmers are being encouraged to hold title to the corn, _____ added, rather than deliver it to the Commodity Credit Corporation. They may keep title to their corn by renewing the matured loans, and storing it on their farms or in local elevators, where they will be in a position to profit by any rise in prices which may take place during the coming year. For holding their corn an additional 12 months, farmers may earn a storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel.

The bins will be _____ bushels in capacity and will be located near various shipping points in the county. The County AAA Committee will have charge of the bins in _____ County.

_____ stressed the fact that no farmer-owned corn will be stored in the steel bins and that none of the bins will be sold to farmers.

August 12, 1939 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

All States. No. 208-9

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS WOULD
PREVENT MANY FARM FIRES

(Editors' Note: Suggestion for rural fire-prevention week.)

More than 3,000 lives and property damage of approximately $95,000,000 was the toll of farm fires in the United States last year, reports _____, Director of Extension, _____ College of Agriculture.

Such simple precautions as a barrel of water, pails, and a ladder readily available would help prevent and control many farm fires, says Director _____. Speed is essential in fighting farm fires, and a convenient ladder makes any roof fire quickly accessible.

Frequent checking of flues, fireplaces and chimneys; care in storing gasoline and kerosene; careful disposal of rubbish, hot ashes; and frequent inspection of electrical wiring and appliances are other small precautions that would help to lower the cost of farm fires.

Many communities are now following the suggestion of Dr. David J. Price, in charge of the chemical engineering division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in organizing volunteer fire-fighting units, says Director _____.

The goal of these rural fire departments is to have a telephone in every farm home, a fire department equipped according to Department of Agriculture standards within 10 miles of every farm home, and at least 3,000 gallons of water stored within 750 feet of farm buildings.

Many communities have reached this goal. As a result, fire losses have been lowered and fire-insurance costs have gone down.

(Editors' Note: If you have a training school for rural firemen, or plan to have one, you may want to add the information here.)

# # #

August 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

All States. No. 209-9

CAREFUL SEED CORN SELECTION
A STEP TOWARD HIGHER YIELDS

Farmers growing hybrid corn get carefully selected seed corn when it comes from certified fields or when they buy from a thoroughly reputable seed dealer. Good seed stock plus "hybrid vigor" results in higher yields, says _____. If farmers who plant open-pollinated varieties were to give the same care in selecting seed corn there wouldn't be so much possibility of getting a "nubbin crop," he believes.

At corn planting time there is always a scarcity of good seed corn. Some farmers, however, have the good habit of selecting from the field each fall a 2-year supply of seed. Even following bad years they have an ample supply of seed corn on hand.

Corn specialists of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry say the best method of seed selection of open-pollinated varieties for general farm use is mass selection in the field. The seed corn should be picked as soon as the crop is matured, promptly dried and stored in a cool, dry place, and protected from damage by grain moths, weevil, and mice.

Pointers on selecting seed ears from desirable plants, how to dry the seed corn after it is picked, and proper methods of storage are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1822, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Available copies may be had free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

August 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

North Central, East Central, Western Regions,
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma,
Texas.

No. 210-9

U. S. WHEAT PRICE
BOLSTERED BY AAA,
_____SAYS

"While world wheat prices have dropped to the lowest point in history, United States wheat farmers have been able to use provisions of the AAA wheat program to maintain domestic farm prices during recent months about 25 to 30 cents a bushel above the normal relationship with the Liverpool price," _____ (chairman, member) of the _____ State AAA Committee, said today.

On July 24, _____ said, the price offered for wheat at Liverpool was 48-1/4 cents. This was the lowest Liverpool wheat price since 1592, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"If we had no wheat program and our wheat prices were based on Liverpool quotations," he declared, "the usual differential would probably bring our average farm price down as low as 20 to 25 cents."

"An effect of the AAA wheat program is shown in a comparison of Liverpool and domestic prices. The June price at Liverpool averaged about 36 cents lower than in June 1938. In the United States the June price of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, for example, averaged only about 6 cents lower than June 1938."

_____ quoted from a recent report of the wheat situation made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

"Conditions continue to favor high domestic prices for wheat relative to world prices," said the statement. "Prices in foreign markets are depressed by prospects of the largest wheat supplies in history, and prices at Liverpool have

(More)

dropped to the lowest level in modern times. Domestic prices have remained independently strong, in comparison, influenced by the prospective United States crop very little above the annual domestic disappearance, a large proportion of wheat being placed under loan, and announcement of the continuance of the export-aid program."

"The 1939 loan rate on _____ wheat at _____ is _____
(typical market) (price)
cents a bushel. In addition to this the cooperator who seeded within his 1939 acreage allotment, is eligible to receive 28 cents a bushel in parity and conservation payments."

(NOTE: In States where protein wheat is raised, this sentence may be added after the first sentence of the last paragraph. - Where a farmer borrows on wheat having a protein content, up to _____ cents may be added to his flat loan rate.)

# # #

August 16, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

For drought counties in New York, Pa., N. J., N. H., Conn.

No. 211-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ MAKES
FIRST REQUEST FOR
PURCHASE OF SEED

The first request for new seed for replanting under the AAA emergency reseeding program for drought-damaged seedings in _____ County has been received by the County AAA Committee from _____ (farmer's name), of _____ (address), says _____ (Chairman of County Committee), Chairman. _____ (Farmer)'s loss from the drought, as certified to the committee, covered _____ (number) acres of _____ (kind of crop). His order for new seed is for _____ (number) pounds of _____ (kind of seed) for reseeding _____ (number) acres of his damaged seeding. The cost of the seed is being defrayed by the AAA and _____ (farmer) is furnishing the labor for planting.

Recent rains have made reseeding practical and the new growth should provide winter cover protection from soil erosion and add to the feed supply for livestock, pointed out _____ (chairman).

September 10 is the deadline set for distribution of seed. Seed is obtained from dealers designated by the AAA. Applications for seed may be filed through the Community or County Committeemen by farmers in designated drought counties where crops were lost as a result of the drought. The reseeding program will not affect regular 1939 AAA conservation payments to farmers and they need not have previously participated in the conservation program to qualify for seed. Applications should be filed at once with the Community or County AAA committeeman as reseeding should be done as soon as possible this late in the summer, said _____. Good results may be obtained from seeding certain clovers and grasses this month, according to officials of the State Agricultural College, who have issued recommendations on late summer reseeding practices. These suggestions may be obtained from local county agricultural agents.

# # #

August 16, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
SEP 6
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 212-9

AAA SHORTS

The domestic demand for wheat in this country, year in and year out, is from 650 to 700 million bushels.

****

Before the World War, when the world export trade in wheat was 60 percent greater than it is today, the United States furnished about 16 percent of the export wheat, but aided by Government export program this country in 1938 sold 20 percent of the world export wheat.

****

Though farm population has changed little during the last 40 years, farmers are providing abundantly for a city population that increased more than two-thirds during the same period.

****

Grasses, legumes, cover crops, green-manure crops, and forest trees are soil-conserving crops provided in the AAA Farm Program to hold the soil and prevent it from being washed or blown away.

****

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

AUG 2

In Kans.,Nebr.,Okla.,S.Dak.,Pa.,Conn.,
N.Y.,Md.,Mass.,Vt.,N.H.,Va.,Del.,N.J.

No. 213-9

STALK AND LEAVES OF DROUGHT CORN MAKE EXCELLENT SILAGE

In areas where drought has injured the corn crop this season, farmers may still salvage some feed values by storing the injured corn in the silo. If corn is killed by lack of rain or stunted utill it will not fill the ears, the best method of salvage may be to cut it before it dries out too much and put it in the silo, adding water if needed to give the silage about the usual water content.

When hot weather and drought have prevented satisfactory pollination of corn, it usually has materially greater food value pound for pound than corn stover--corn from which the ears have been removed. In this connection _____, agronomist at _____ refers to research by Arthur M. Brunson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Kansas cornfields injured in the drought of 1934. He showed that when hot winds prevented fertilization but did not kill the plant, much of the feed material, which would normally be transferred to the ears, stays in the stalk and the leaves and that the earless crop in the form of silage or stover is "higher in protein and nearly as high in energy value as a crop with a full set of grain."

Plants with poorly filled ears contain more protein and ash, slightly more fiber, and less fat and nitrogen-free extract than equal weights of fodder from plants with well filled ears. Stover from plants with poorly filled ears has an appreciably better feeding value than an equal weight of stover from plants that had well filled ears."

# # #

August 19, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Conn.,Maine,Mass.,N.H.,N.Y.,Pa.,R.I.,Vt. No. 214-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY SEP 6 - 1938 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA CONSERVATION
PLAN WILL RELIEVE
DROUGHT SHORTAGES

The acute shortage of hay and pasturage in the Northeast drought area will be partly relieved by a campaign this fall to increase the use of lime and superphosphate on pastures and on land being prepared for spring seeding of legumes, according to _____, Chairman of the _____ AAA Committee.
(State)

The campaign is part of the general conservation program in Northeastern States and will result in conserving the soil and reducing the cost of milk production, explained _____.

New York farmers will be offered lime in lieu of conservation payments for the first time this fall, and both lime and superphosphate for pasture improvement only are available in Pennsylvania. In the six New England States, the AAA will continue its offer of lime and superphosphate without change from the program now in effect. (NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: You may wish further to localize the above paragraph by conferring with the State AAA office and confining statements about lime and superphosphate to your State.)

Report from farmers show a large increase in the use of the two materials since 1934. The AAA has this year already furnished more lime to cooperating farmers in New Hampshire than was used by all farmers in the State during the entire year 1938, according to Charles D. Lewis, Assistant Director of the Northeast Division of the AAA, Washington, D. C. (NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The State AAA

(MORE)

Committee will have figures about the extent lime is being used in your State.) The volume used to date this year points to a record-breaking total of both lime and superphosphate, he said. Mr. Lewis recalled that in order to supply AAA needs last spring lime manufacturers throughout New England operated practically 24 hours a day. He attributes increased use of these materials to growing interest in soil conservation among farmers in the Northeast States.

# # #

August 22, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
SEP 6 -
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Texas and Oklahoma

No. 215-9

RELEASE: Immediate

COTTON OFFICES
FOR ALTUS, OKLA.,
AND LUBBOCK, TEX.

Cotton classing offices of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Service will be opened at Altus, Okla., and Lubbock, Tex., about September 1 for the 1939-40 ginning season, _____ of the _____ Extension Service has been informed.
(Director) (State)

Federal classers at the Altus and Lubbock offices will class cotton of the 1939 crop without charge for members of approved cotton improvement groups. The approved groups are working under agreements with the Department whereby a sample from each bale of their improved cotton is supplied to the Federal agency for free classing. A report showing the grade and staple length of each sample is returned to the grower from whose bale the sample was drawn and to the group representative.

"Members of cotton improvement groups that have availed themselves of the free classing," said _____, "will have a record of the grade and staple length of each bale of their cotton. Supplementing the free classing, the Agricultural Marketing Service is supplying free market-news reports showing the prices at which similar grades and staple lengths are selling."

Location of the classing offices at Lubbock and Altus has come as the result of the increased interest displayed this season in the classing and market news services inaugurated last year. To date more than 250 groups in Texas and Oklahoma have been approved for these services. Last season the total from the two States represented 61 cotton improvement groups.

# # #

August 23, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 216-9

SEP 6 -
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

Rural retail sales were about 82 percent higher in 1938 than at the bottom of the depression.

*****

In the last 100 years, production of the average worker engaged in agriculture increased threefold.

*****

In 1938 farm production of 53 leading crops was 5 percent greater than the average for the 10-year period, 1923-32.

*****

Under the AAA, farmers shift to soil-conserving crops that build up a production reserve for emergencies--an ever-normal granary of soil fertility.

*****

While world wheat prices in 1939 have dropped to the lowest point since 1592, United States farmers through the AAA program maintained their farm prices from 25 to 30 cents per bushel above the world price.

*****

August 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Okla., Kans., Nebr., N. Dak.,
S. Dak., Tex., Colo., N. Mex.,
Wyo., Mont.

No. 217-9

SEP 6 -
LIBRARY
FEDERAL EXTENSION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP RESIDUES HOLD SOIL MOISTURE

Crop residues such as small grain straw, and corn and sorghum stubble have long been used by good Plains farmers for lessening rate and amount of soil evaporation and increasing water penetration. Further proof of their effectiveness for this purpose is found in tests by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Nebraska Experiment Station at Lincoln, says _____.

In one test the soil moisture in stubbleland was measured on August 1 last year, and straw spread at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Between that date and September 21, when the moisture was again measured, 8.34 inches of rain fell. On land worked with a one-way disk to leave much of the straw above ground, about one-half the rainfall had been stored and penetration was 2.7 feet. The storage was almost as good on land worked with a subsurface duckfoot cultivator. Land that was basin listed held 45.6 percent of rainfall, and penetration was 2.8 feet. On land where the straw had been plowed in, 36.4 percent of the rainfall was saved, and penetration was 2.1 feet. But on check plots where no straw had been applied and the land plowed, only 22.4 percent of the rain had been stored and penetration was only 1.6 feet.

Another test was made to find the effect of crop residues on the amount of moisture that can be stored on uncropped land in a summer. Between April 23 and September 8 nearly 18 inches of rain fell. On land with straw on the surface at the rate of 2 tons per acre, nearly 55 percent of the rain was stored. Where the straw was plowed in, the saving was nearly 35 percent. Land disked or plowed with

(More)

no straw stored only about 20 percent of the rainfall. Although land basin listed had no run-off, the storage, because of evaporation losses, was only about 27 percent, one-half that on land with a straw cover.

These tests, says _____, coincide with the experience of good farmers--that a system of harvesting which leaves a good portion of the plant evenly over the field reduces evaporation and erosion losses and aids moisture storage.

# # #

August 26, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

All States No. 218-9

LIBRARY SEP 6 -

HOME-GROWN HARDWOODS
CUT THE LUMBER BILL

Lumber from many of the trees that grow in farm woodlands - ash, elm, beech, birch, black locust, red oak, hickory, and maples - is for certain purposes as good or sometimes better than most of the standard lumber stocks, says _____, extension forester at _____.

Most of these hardwoods are harder to cut, shape, and nail than pine and other coniferous lumber, but if used for the purposes to which they are well adapted they may save much of the expense for farm building and repair. In many areas it is practical for farmers either to haul logs to a sawmill or have the logs worked up at home by a custom sawyer with a portable mill, and thus obtain a supply of rough lumber. Cutting and hauling can usually be managed in seasons when farm work is slack.

_____ suggests that farmers interested in the possibliities of lumber from home-grown trees will find useful Farmers' Bulletin 1756 - "Selection of Lumber," which lists the wood varieties suitable for various purposes and tabulates the special qualities of most of the standard woods and also of the woods rarely on the market but often available on farms.

Lumber from either of the locusts - black locust or honey locust, ranks low in ease of working but high or intermediate in all the rest of the 20 properties that are tabulated. In contrast, the popular northern white pine ranks high in ease of working and in four other qualities, but ranks low in at least 10 of the 20 qualities with the locust lumbers ranking higher in each of these. Black locust is probably most valuable for fence posts and is widely used, but trees larger than desirable for posts may prove an excellent source of cheap and serviceable lumber.

Farmers' Bulletin 1756 on selection of lumber may be obtained, says _____ _____, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1939. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
SEP 6 -
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN North Central Region, Western Region, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 219-9.

AAA MAKES PLAN MORE FLEXIBLE FOR SMALL FARMS

Any farmer may have his farm classified as a nonallotment wheat farm in 1940 under a change in the AAA Farm Program which makes the program more flexible, particularly for small farms, says_____, Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee.

The non-wheat allotment classification enables a farmer who grows wheat as hay, pasture, or green-manure or cover crops, to continue his regular system of farming and at the same time cooperate in the farm program. He may seed as much wheat as he wishes, but deduction will be made from his payments if he harvests more than his allotment, or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Farmers who apply the non-wheat allotment option to their farms will not be eligible for wheat loans, or price adjustment and conservation payments on wheat in 1940. However, payments will be made on the allotted wheat acreage at the rate for general crops. Deductions will be made at the deduction rate for excess wheat on any acres harvested in excess of the wheat allotment.

Under this provision, farmers in _____ County may harvest (the acreage of wheat in their allotments) (their usual acreage) (mark out one)*, or 10 acres, whichever is larger. Landlords and tenants have until _____ (Date) or the beginning of seeding of wheat on the farm, whichever is earlier , to decide whether they wish to exercise the non-wheat allotment option for 1940.

(more)

Wheat harvested for hay on a non-wheat allotment farm will be classified as soil-depleting crop unless it is used as a nurse crop for legumes and grasses and cut green, or is grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes. A farmer on a non-wheat allotment farm may plant as much wheat as he wants for pasture, green manure, or a winter cover crop, provided it is not harvested or allowed to mature.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: In the North Central and Western Regions the date on which farmers decide whether or not they wish to exercise the nonallotment option coincides with final date for taking out crop-insurance applications, or is the beginning of seeding wheat on the farm, whichever is earlier. In the Southern Region the date is October 1, or the beginning of seeding of wheat on the farm, whichever is earlier.

* Farmers in area A may harvest the acreage of wheat in their allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger. Farmers in area B may harvest their usual acreage or 10 acres, whichever is larger. You can get the area your counties are in from the State AAA office.

August 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
SEP 6 -
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN East Central Region, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 220-9.

AAA MAKES PLAN
MORE FLEXIBLE
FOR SMALL FARMS

Any wheat farmer may have his farm classified as a non-allotment wheat farm in 1940 under a change in the AAA Farm Program which makes the program more flexible, particularly for small farms, says_____ of the County AAA Committee.

The non-wheat allotment classification enables a farmer who grows wheat as hay, pasture, or green manure or cover crops, to continue his regular system of farming and at the same time cooperate in the farm program. He may seed as much wheat as he wishes, but the harvested acreage will be limited to the usual acreage harvested as determined for the farm.

Farmers who apply the non-allotment option to their farms will not be eligible for wheat loans, or price adjustment and conservation payments on wheat in 1940. Deductions will be made at the deduction rate for excess wheat for any acreage in excess of the usual acreage the farmer is eligible to harvest under the non-wheat allotment option.

Farmers in _____ may harvest their usual acreage or 10
(County)
acres, whichever is larger. Landlords and tenants have until_____
(Date)
or the beginning of seeding of wheat on the farm, whichever is earlier, to decide whether they wish to exercise the non-wheat allotment option for 1940. The option may be exercised only when the farmer requests the county office in writing to enter such option.

(more)

Wheat harvested for hay on a non-wheat allotment farm will be classified as a soil-depleting crop unless it is used as a nurse crop for legumes and grasses and cut green, or is grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of Austrian winter peas or vetch. A farmer on a non-wheat allotment farm may plant as much wheat as he wants for pasture, green manure, or a winter cover crop, provided it is not harvested or allowed to mature.

# # # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: In the East Central Region the date on which farmers decide whether or not they wish to exercise the nonwheat allotment option is September 30, or the beginning of the seeding of wheat, whichever is earlier. In Southern Region States the date is October 1, or the beginning of the seeding of wheat, whichever is earlier.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Exclusive in this form
to Extension Editors in
Washington, Oregon, Idaho,
Utah, and California.
RELEASE September 5.

No. 221-9.

SEP 6 -
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE REGULATORY OFFICE TO OPEN AT PORTLAND

An office of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Service for handling complaints and investigations under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Containers Acts will be opened at Portland, Oreg., September 15, _____ of the _____ Extension Service
(State)
announced today.

According to _____, the new Federal office at Portland will serve fruit and vegetable growing and shipping interests and other handlers of fruits and vegetables in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, and in northern California areas.

"Effective September 15," he said, "_____ growers and handlers
(State)
of fruits and vegetables can file complaints of practices banned by the acts with the Portland office, regardless of the location of the firms or individuals named in the complaints." The new arrangement is expected to facilitate handling and in effect extend the time for filing complaints by approximately the number of days now required to send them to Washington, D. C.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act provides for the licensing of all commission merchants, dealers, and brokers who handle fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate and foreign commerce. Under the act, the U S. Department of Agriculture may refuse, suspend, and revoke licenses for unjustified rejection, failure to deliver, the making of false or misleading

(more)

statements for fraudulent purposes, failure to account correctly for shipments, and misrepresentation of grade, quality, or condition of fruits and vegetables. The Secretary is authorized to issue reparation awards directing the payment of damages proved to have been suffered by reason of violations of the act.

The Produce Agency Act is intended to prevent incorrect accounting for interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables, melons, poultry, and dairy products by agents acting for shippers. The act forbids the destroying or dumping of produce without good and sufficient cause and bans false reports regarding the receipt and disposal of shipments.

The Standard Containers legislation sets standards for Climax baskets, hampers, round-stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables.

The new Northwestern office will be located in the U. S. Court House at Portland. W. A. Hilgeson, formerly a supervisor of shipping point inspection in the State of Washington and since 1933 with the office administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities act, will be in charge at Portland and in the area served from the Portland office.

# # #

August 29, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

All States

SEP 1

No. 222-9

_____ URGES NO CHANGE IN FARM PLANS

_____ today joined
(State Extension Director or Chairman State AAA Committee)
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in urging _____ farmers to proceed with
(State)
their farm plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred.

Commenting on a statement received from the Secretary, _____ said, "American agriculture is in a much better position to meet the shock of war than it was 25 years ago. The very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decreased demand in peace-time can be used in wartime to increase production if and when that becomes advisable.

"There is little likelihood that any substantial increase in production of the major crops will be desirable, certainly not in the near future," the Secretary's statement continued. "In any case, the need for increase in supplies can be anticipated in ample time to make any necessary increases in acreages."

The Secretary reminded American farmers that this year's wheat carryover is estimated at 254 million bushels, in comparison to 115 million bushels average for the five years from 1924 to 1928. The present large carryover of corn, he said, will probably make the total 1939-40 supply even larger than the 1938-39 supply.

"Supplies of meat animals are expected to be larger next year than for this year, and continued heavy production of milk this fall is expected. Combined supplies of cottonseed oil, lard and soybean oil available for home consumption will be larger during the rest of this year and 1940 than for 1938.

"The Ever-normal Granary and the stabilization of supplies of meat, milk, and eggs which it makes possible serve also as a protection to the consumers against exorbitantly high prices."

September 1, 1939.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

Rewrite of story released
Sept. 2.
Sent to Extension Editors in
Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 223-9.

SEP 1
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA COMMITTEE
BEGINS WORK ON
1940 ALLOTMENTS

The _____ County AAA Committee is now beginning preliminary work for establishing 1940 allotments for flue-cured tobacco farms, according to _____, chairman, or county agent.

The county committee will establish a normal or base acreage for each farm on the basis of its past tobacco acreage, and other factors which affect the production of tobacco, such as the land, labor, and equipment on the farm, and its soil type.

_____ explained that the past acreage for a farm will be the average acreage harvested plus the average acreage diverted for the 5 years 1935-39, with adjustments for abnormal conditions affecting production. This 5-year average will be adjusted to local conditions on the basis of land, labor, and other factors, to an acreage which the committee considers a fair and reasonable "normal" acreage. Then the normal acreages for all farms will be adjusted to equal the 1940 acreage allotment.

National and State allotments will not be announced, said _____, until the work of determining the normal acreages has been practically completed. Allotment figures will not be needed until after the normal acreages are ready to be adjusted to bring them within the allotments. It is also desirable to obtain the latest information on supply and demand conditions before finally establishing the national allotment, pointed out _____.

(more)

The farm allotments will be used for next year's Agricultural Conservation Program, and will be the basis of a marketing quota program, if quotas are in effect for 1940. A recent amendment to the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides that the marketing quota for farms shall be the actual production of their acreage allotment. Under this provision, farmers could sell all the tobacco they produce without penalty as long as they keep within their tobacco acreage allotments, said _____.

For small farms on which the normal yield of the acreage allotment is less than 3,200 pounds, the allotment will be increased 20 percent, but not above an acreage on which the yield would be 3,200 pounds. For new tobacco farms, on which tobacco will be produced in 1940 for the first time in 5 years, normal acreages will be established by the county committee on the basis of past experience of operators on other farms, and equipment available for tobacco production. The normal acreage will be adjusted for all new farms to equal whatever percentage of the total allotment will be available for this purpose, _____ said.

Farmers will be notified of their allotments when they are determined. Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his allotment may file an appeal to have his allotment reviewed.

# # #

(Sept. 2, 1939.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In drought counties in Pa., N.Y., N. J., N. H., Conn., and Vt.

No. 224-9

RELEASE: After September 10.

SEP 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS RESEED
_____ ACRES IN
AAA DROUGHT PLAN

A total of _____ _____ County farmers reseeded
(Number) (Name)
_____ acres of hay and pasture land with seed furnished by the AAA under
(Number)
its emergency drought reseeding program, it was announced by _____,
chairman of the County AAA Committee.

Approximately _____ pounds of approved legume and grass seed were
(Number)
distributed through September _____, when the grant offer expired. Cost of the
(Date)
seed was defrayed by the AAA, and it will not be deducted from the conservation payment earned by the farmer. In certifying loss of hay and pasture seedings planted since January 1, 1939, farmers agreed to reseed an acreage not in excess of that destroyed by the drought, and they were eligible for seed equal to the value of one-half the soil-building allowance established for their farms. The seed offer was in addition to the regular AAA Conservation Program.

Because farmers in _____ County are not in the habit of making
(Name)
late summer reseedings, _____ pointed out that practically
(Name)
all the _____ acres reseeded in the county represent additional cover
(Number)
protection from land erosion which would not have been provided without the encouragement provided by the emergency drought reseeding program. It also means that much additional feed will be available for livestock this winter, _____
_____ said, saving the farmer just that much on his feed
(Name)
bill this winter.

# # #

September 2, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY SEP 1 3 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In all States. No. 225-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Farm machinery sales were 350 percent higher in 1938 than at the bottom of the depression.

****

In 1930, the average American farmer, after providing for himself and three other persons in his family, and a hired laborer, furnished food and fiber for 12 Americans living elsewhere than on farms, and 2 more persons in foreign countries.

****

Tenants, including share-croppers, operated 42 percent of all the farms in 1935, as compared with 25 percent in 1880.

****

The AAA is promoting better use of land by making it possible for every farmer to take part in the work of soil conservation.

****

Increased numbers of game animals and wild ducks are using ponds and reservoirs constructed in the drier areas of the range country by farmers participating in the AAA Farm Program.

****

September 2, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., W.Va.,Md.,N.C.,S.C.,
Ga.,Tenn.,Ala.,Miss.,Ark.

No. 226-9

WINTER COVER CROP
HELPS PEACH ORCHARD

A winter cover crop for the peach orchard checks loss of soil fertility, especially of the easy-leaching nitrate nitrogen, checks loss of organic matter, and protects the soil from erosion, says County Agent _____. Early September to October 15 is the best time to plant the cover crop, depending on latitude.

In some orchards, especially the older ones where trees are close together, it may be necessary to use fertilizer to get a good stand, says Mr. _____. Orchards of this type need a winter cover crop most because the trees shade the space between the rows, thereby allowing the development of but little natural vegetation during the growing season to serve as cover.

At the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., a good winter cover of rye and vetch was obtained when 250 to 300 pounds of 5-8-5 fertilizer was drilled in with the rye at seeding time in early September. The vetch was broadcast ahead of the drill.

The fertilizer is principally for the growth of the cover crop. Additional nitrogen in some readily available form is applied under the spread of the branches and several feet beyond, about a week before the trees bloom in the following spring. The cover crop is turned under the following spring when the rye is beginning to head or earlier.

Where there is a heavy growth of volunteer vegetation following the last cultivation there may be enough cover without planting a winter crop. Growers who are fortunate enough to have straw may supplement the cover crop with a mulch underneath the trees. Such a mulch particularly helps those orchards where erosion is severe, says Mr. _____.

# # #

September 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY SEP 13 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In All States

No. 227-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: More detailed information about the 1940 AAA program will be found in the enclosed information for the Press story for Friday afternoon release at Washington.

AAA ANNOUNCES
PROVISIONS OF
1940 PROGRAM

Provisions of the 1940 AAA Farm Program have been approved and will be made known to _____ farmers in plenty of time for them to plan cropping operations before planting time, announces _____(Chairman, Executive Officer, Executive Assistant, or Administrative Officer) of the State AAA Committee.
(State)

_____ explained that, according to a statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, "Thorough consideration was given to the present European situation and its possible effect on American agriculture when the 1940 program was drafted. The aim of this program is to maintain a production of farm commodities in this country which will balance with the demand, whatever that demand may prove to be, and to maintain and improve the fertility of our farm land. Farmers' interests are carefully safeguarded in this program, which also serves the public interest."

The provisions of the program dealing with agricultural conservation measures closely follow those in effect this year and are based on farmer recommendations, said _____. The wheat allotment of 62 million acres -- 7 million acres larger than the 1939 allotment -- has already been announced, as have tentative wheat conservation and price adjustment payments which will total from 18 to 22 cents per bushel next year. Acreage goals for other major crops together

(More)

with rates of payment will be established later in view of developing conditions. The 1940 Range Program will also be announced later.

_____ explained that changes in the 1940 program recognize special conditions in certain areas and emphasize soil conservation on all farms the country over.

An important provision which will encourage further soil conservation measures on small farms insures that as much as $20 may be earned on every farm participating in the program. Another important conservation provision will encourage the planting of forest trees on farms by allowing farmers to earn up to $30 for tree planting, in addition to the regular soil-building allowance for the farm.

Soil-building practices have been provided to meet more adequately the needs for soil conservation, said _____, and special emphasis will be given to conservation of wildlife. In areas where food for the farm family is generally inadequate, a home-garden provision will be available. The new provisions also extend the commercial peanut and commercial vegetable programs to more counties than in 1939.

# # #

September 7, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region and Kansas
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 228-9

SEP 13

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: The County AAA Committee will have the figures necessary to fill in the blanks in this release.

_____ BUSHELS
OF CORN RESEALED
ON _____ FARMS
(County)

Approximately _____ bushels of corn have so far been resealed
(Number)
in _____ County under the AAA loan extension, reports _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

Though the resealing program has been under way in _____ County for only a short time, it is expected that a large portion of the 1937 and 1938 corn stored on the farm will be resealed, said _____.

Under the loan extension program, farmers may retain title to their corn by renewing the loan on it and storing it on their farms or in local elevators. By keeping the title to their corn, farmers will be in a position to take advantage of any rise in the corn price, pointed out _____ _____.

Farmers who reseal their corn will receive a storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel if they deliver the corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the end of the extended loan period. If farmers wish to use the storage allowance to provide additional storage space on their farms, they may obtain the storage allowance now in the form of an advance.

(Note to Extension Editor: The following paragraph is adaptable only to counties in which steel bins have been set up or will soon be set up.)

(more)

_____ of the steel grain bins purchased to hold shelled
(Number)
corn have been set up in the county. They are part of about 32,000 bins purchased to hold at country points corn which farmers deliver to the Commodity Credit Corporation in payment of loans. These bins, however, will not be used in communities until all available farm storage and local elevator storage space is exhausted. Corn stored in these bins will become part of the Ever-Normal Granary and will be held at country points until needed in the future, or until the price of corn justifies its movement into regular trade channels. The bins have been set up in (list the towns in the county where bins have been set up).

# # # # # #

Sept. 9, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In: N.J., N.Y., Pa., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Mo., Nebr., Ohio, Del., Md., Va., Okla., Tex., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Nev., N.Mex., Utah, Wyo.

No. 229-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Extension Editor: The dead-line date for crop insurance was mailed with a previous release. County committees will have the information necessary for filling in the blanks in this release.

CROP INSURANCE
DEAD LINE WILL
NOT BE CHANGED

_____ County wheat growers are warned by _____,
(Name)
Chairman of the County AAA Committee that there will be no extension of the dead line, _____, for acceptance of completed applications for "all-
(Date)
risk" crop insurance on their 1940 winter wheat crop.

"The dead line is final," said _____. "We have received instructions to accept no applications on winter wheat after close of business on the closing date." He pointed out that under the 1940 program growers are eligible to make applications and pay the premium only before they have planted their crop, and that no applications can be accepted, even if the crop hasn't been planted after the general cut-off date for the county. This means that eligible growers in this county have only _____ days to make application and pay the
(Number)
premium if they have not already done so.

To date more than _____ growers in _____ have filed paid-up applica-
(Number) (County)
tions with the county committee, _____ said. This compares with _____
(Number)
received a year ago, when "all-risk" crop insurance for wheat was first introduced to farmers. More than _____ percent of the growers who have applied have taken advantage of the new AAA "offset" provisions, under which the premium for the insurance can be paid by executing an advance against future payments to be earned under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

# # #

September 9, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN N.Y.,Pa.,N.J.,Del.,Md.,Va.,W.Va.,
N.C.,S.C.,Ga.,Ala.,Miss.,Tenn.,
Ky.,Ohio,Ind.,Mich.,Wis.,Ill.,
Minn.,S.Dak.,Nebr.,Kans.,Okla.,
Iowa,Mo.,Ark.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 230-9

SEP 1 3

WALNUT TREES MAY BE
VALUABLE FARM CROP

Most valuable of about 60 species of commercial timber-producing trees in the United States is the familiar black-walnut tree which grows singly or in small scattered stands throughout _____, says _____, extension forester of the _____ College of Agriculture.

In the most recent report on stumpage and log prices compiled by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was found that black-walnut lumber sold as high as $290 per thousand board feet, _____ says. Such a price, according to _____ explains why some large black-walnut trees bring several hundred dollars each.

Although the durability and beauty of the wood creates a great demand for black walnut, the actual amount of the wood in the timber trade is comparatively small, and its relative scarcity also tends to keep the price high. In pioneer days farmers of the Middle West used walnut for fence posts and barn beams.

Black walnut can be planted, protected, and harvested as a substantial supplemental farm crop. After a few years it is possible to gather annual nut harvests. Black walnut trees planted in deep, rich soil, where moisture is plentiful and drainage good, will be large enough to cut for market in 35 to 40 years.

(more)

To grow black walnut successfully, timber-management experts of the Forest Service recommend that seeds or seedlings be planted only in good soils. High quality nuts or 1-year-old seedling trees should be planted either in the early spring or fall.

(Editors: More information on black walnuts follows.)

Nuts may be planted a month or two after they drop from the trees without being hulled, although squirrels and other rodents may dig them up before they can grow in the spring. If planted in sodded fields or pasture, _____ recommends that the sod be turned back to expose the soil and that two nuts be planted 1 to 2 inches deep.

If planted in the spring - generally the best time - it is important that the nuts be held over winter, mixed or stratified in layers, not more than two nuts deep, in sand kept cool and moist. A good place for storing walnuts for spring planting is in a pit in a well-drained sandbank, ground cave, or cool, moist cellar where the nuts will not dry out.

Planted from 30 to 40 feet apart along driveways, lanes, roadways, streams, or ditch banks, in corners of fields, or on hillsides too steep for cultivation, walnut trees provide farmers with a source of income from lands which may be otherwise unproductive.

# # # #

Sept. 9, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

No. 231-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to State Extension Editors: Information as to number and amounts of indemnities paid by counties can be obtained from Corporation branch office semi-monthly reports which are filed with State committees. Other date will be available in County office.

LIBRARY SEP 1 0

FARMERS COLLECT
_____ INDEMNITIES
ON INSURED CROPS

With settlement of 1939 wheat-crop losses virtually completed in _____ (Name) County, _____ (Number) growers have received _____ (Number) indemnities, representing _____ (Number) bushels from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to a report by _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

"All risk" crop insurance was first made available to wheat growers on the crop recently harvested, and _____ (Name) County growers took out policies, _____ said. Crop losses were reported by _____ (Number) of the insured farmers, and the _____ (Number) indemnities paid thus far represent a cash equivalent of $_____.

The principal cause of crop loss, as reflected in crop-insurance claims, was _____ (Hazard), which was responsible for _____ (Number) of the indemnities. Other causes of loss were _____, _____, and _____.

"The crop-insurance program in 1939 has in effect meant the saving of _____ (Number) bushels which contributed to wheat income which would otherwise have been lost for these _____ (Number) growers," _____ declared. "We believe that the adjustment work now being completed has shown that it is possible to adjust losses in a manner that is fair both to the individual farmer and to the program as a whole."

# # #

September 9, 1929.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions

No. 232-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY
SEP 19 1939

AAA SHORTS

World supplies of wheat in 1914 totaled 3.5 billion bushels, as compared with an estimated 5.3 billion bushels this year.

******

A provision in the 1940 AAA Farm Program encourages conservation measures on small farms by insuring that a soil-building allowance of at least $20 may be earned on every farm participating in the program.

******

Fertilizer sales were 88 percent larger in 1938 than in 1932.

******

Farmers cooperating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program planted over 30 million acres of new seedings of legumes and grasses.

******

Sales and deliveries of cotton and cotton products for export under the Federal cotton export program totaled over 1,180,000 bales from July 27 through August 31, 1939.

******

September 11, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
SEP 19

IN Southern Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 233-9

FEW 1937 COTTON
PAYMENTS UNPAID;
DEAD LINE OCT. 1

Although the bulk of 1937 cotton price adjustment payments were paid out last fall and winter, there are still a few _____ County farmers who have not applied for their payments, announces _____ (Name) (Chairman of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent), in reminding that October 1 is the final date such applications can be accepted.

"The 1937 payments should not be confused with the 1939 price adjustment payments now due," _____ said. "We are anxious to pay the few farmers who qualified for 1937 payments and who neglected to make application for their money, but to do so it will be necessary for their applications to be filed in the county offices not later than October 1, 1939."

# # # #

Sept. 12, 1939.

RESERVE
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Missing: 234-235

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In: N.J., N.Y., Pa., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Mo., Nebr., Ohio, Del., Md., Va., Okla., Tex., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Nev., N.Mex., Utah, Wyo.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 236-9

SEP 1 9
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____
(Number) (State)

WHEAT GROWERS
INSURE '40 CROP

With _____ days left before the closing date for receipt of applications and premium payments on "all-risk" crop insurance for 1940 winter wheat, more than _____ (Number) growers in _____ (State or part of State) have filed applications, backed by _____ (Number) bushels in premium payments in county AAA offices, according to _____, chairman of the State AAA Committee.

The number of applications completed to date, representing insurance protection on _____ acres and a production of _____ bushels, promises a much greater participation than in 1939 when _____ growers in the State were insured, _____ believes. "In its first year of operation, the wheat crop insurance program gave a good demonstration of the protection it offers wheat growers," he declared. "This, combined with the fact that the 1940 program is much simpler, and that farmers can finance the premiums with future Agricultural Conservation Program payments, has greatly stimulated interest in the program."

As of September 7, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation reported that prospects indicated a general increase in the amount of insurance written in the winter wheat belt, with 66,600 applications filed by growers in 25 States. Altogether, growers had paid premiums representing 2,383,000 bushels of wheat, and the applications covered 1,700,000 acres for an insured production of 16,398,000 bushels.

September 14, 1939 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Ill., Ind.,Mo.,Ohio, Ky.,N.C.,Tenn., Va.,W.Va.,Ala.,Ark.,Ga.,Okla.,S.C., Kans.

No. 237-9

RELEASE: Immediate.

SEP 1

AAA COMMITTEE TO BEGIN WORK ON BURLEY VOTE

The _____ County AAA Committee will soon begin work in preparation for a referendum on Burley tobacco, announces _____ (Chairman, or County Agent).

Within a few days the committee will have instructions and forms for holding the referendum, said_____, after which the county committee and community committees will begin to prepare registration lists of persons eligible to vote in the referendum.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has not yet proclaimed a marketing quota for Burley tobacco, explained_____, but indications are that the 1939 crop will bring supplies to a level which will require that a quota be proclaimed. The latest date on which the quota can be proclaimed is December 1. The referendum must be held within 30 days after the proclamation.

According to the Farm Act, a national marketing quota is required when the total supply is above the reserve supply level. This level is fixed by the Farm Act at 5 percent above the "normal supply," which is 275 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and 165 percent of a normal year's exports. On September 11 the crop estimate placed 1939 production at 355,117,000 pounds as compared with the 1938 crop of 338,789,000 pounds.

_____ said that any person will be eligible to vote who as a bona fide farm owner or operator, tenant or share cropper, received a share of the proceeds of the 1939 Burley crop. Notice will be given locally when registration lists are made up so that persons eligible to vote may register at the county office or other designated places previous to the referendum. Other details regarding the referendum will be made known later, said _____.

(September 14, 1939) # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 238-9

SEP 1 9
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

The 1940 AAA Farm Program has a provision for a special water conservation practice to develop seeps and springs by excavation in arid and semiarid areas of the country.

****

Automobile sales in farm States were 100 percent higher in 1938 than in 1932.

****

Over 1,000,000 feet of spreader terraces were built to conserve water on range land by ranchers cooperating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

Wheat consumption in warring nations declined from 1914 for the duration of the World War.

****

Farmers used over 9,000,000 pounds of seed in carrying out pasture-improvement practices under the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

September 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Cotton States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 239-9

SEP 1

AAA SETS DEC. 9
FOR REFERENDUM
ON COTTON QUOTA

_____ County farmers will vote December 9 on whether marketing quotas similar to those in effect for the last two seasons shall be applied to the 1940 cotton crop.

"Most cotton farmers are thoroughly familiar with marketing quotas", _____ of the county AAA committee (or county agent) said, "as they have used them for the last 2 years to avoid adding to our already large cotton supply and to protect the markets of farmers who plant within their acreage allotments. Without quotas, producers who overplant might defeat the efforts of those trying to adjust the market supply to demand and normal carry-over.

The national cotton quota proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for 1940 is the same as for 1939. This will make possible, with normal yields, the marketing within the quota of approximately 12 million bales during the year beginning August 1, 1940.

Approval by two-thirds of the Nation's eligible cotton growers who vote in the December 9 referendum is required to continue quotas in effect for 1940. The 1939 quota was approved by 84.1 percent of the growers voting.

"The conservation phases of the Agricultural Conservation Program will continue to operate regardless of the outcome of the December 9 referendum," _____ reminded cotton growers. "However, marketing quotas assure growers participating in the AAA farm program who plant within their acreage allotments that their efforts to adjust supplies will not be nullified by noncooperators.

(more)

"Farmers who plant within their acreage allotments will be able to market all of the cotton they produce on their allotted acreage without penalty. If marketing quotas are in effect, a noncooperator must pay a penalty of 3 cents per pound on all cotton sold in excess of the marketing quota for his farm.

"World conditions and present supplies of American cotton make the 1940 marketing quota necessary if cotton farmers want to prevent disasters that have affected them in the past. The Agricultural Adjustment Act gives us the means, through cotton loans and conservation measures, to protect farm interests."

# # #

September 15, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Carolina, Va., Ala., Fla., Ga., S.C.
DISTRIBUTION: Release Sept. 20

No. 240-9

LETTER OUTLINES
PROBLEMS FACING
TOBACCO GROWERS

In a letter made public this week, the Secretary of Agriculture has outlined to flue-cured tobacco growers some of the problems resulting from the withdrawal of British buyers from the market, according to _____, County AAA Committeeman.

Some of the most important items in the letter are:

The buyers for British concerns were withdrawn from the market because of the European War.

In recent years, about one-third of all flue-cured tobacco produced in this country has been exported to Great Britain. Thus to the difficulty already caused by the 200 million-pound surplus from the billion-pound 1939 crop was added withdrawal from the market of buyers who had been counted upon to purchase a large part of the crop.

Farmers have nearly 600 million pounds of tobacco still to be sold.

Government authorities are doing everything possible to get buyers for the British trade to go back on the market and make normal purchases, and in the event this is not accomplished, plans are being made as to the action to be taken.

In the meantime, the most important matter faced by farmers is the decision as to the size of the 1940 crop. Growers will vote on this question in a referendum on _____.
(Note to Editor: A copy of the letter from the Secretary is attached in case you want to quote it as a part of this story.)

September 18, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 241-9

SEP 2 1 U.S. DEPT.

AAA SHORTS

A number of conservation practices have been revised in the 1940 Farm Program to promote conservation of wildlife.

****

The AAA Farm Program provides the machinery for adjusting production of major crops as quickly as necessary to any changes in demand which may occur.

****

Approximately 72.5 percent of all the cropland in the United States was covered by the 1938 Farm Program.

****

Under the AAA Farm Program, farmers used green-manure crops on over 25,000,000 acres in 1938.

****

At the end of 1938 the average city person could buy 10 percent more food with his income than he could in 1929, even though factory production in the previous 2 years averaged 20 percent less than in 1929.

****

September 21, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama,
Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 241-9

SEP 27 19

WAR NOT LIKELY
TO INCREASE USE
OF BRIGHT TOBACCO

Judging by what happened in the past World War, farmers are not likely to experience a material increase in consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco as a result of the present European war, _____ says.
(County AAA Committeeman)

World consumption of flue-cured tobacco remained fairly stable during the first four years of the World War. It was not until after 1917 -- near the end of the war -- that a significant increase in consumption took place. Then, many people started smoking cigarettes. Today the habit of cigarette smoking is quite generally established.

The following figures show prices, production, and estimated disappearance (consumption and exports) of flue-cured tobacco from 1913 through 1917:

Year	Price per pound	Production - Million pounds	Disappearance - Million pounds
1913	18.3	282.8	259.6
1914	11.3	275.4	231.2
1915	10.5	312.0	298.2
1916	19.0	263.3	292.1
1917	30.5	358.8	309.7

In 1914, at the outbreak of the War, flue-cured tobacco prices dropped considerably below 1913 prices, and the 1915 prices were still lower. Prices did not start moving upward until 1916, the third year of the War.

It is significant says Mr. _____ that even during the War, prices did not go up until supplies were brought into line with the consumption level. He points out that the 1939 billion-pound flue-cured crop is more than 200 million pounds above the present consumption and export level.

The withdrawal from the market of buyers for the British trade on September 8, 1939, created a serious emergency for flue-cured growers as these buyers have taken about one-third of our bright tobacco crops in recent years.

It is reported that buyers for the British trade were withdrawn from the United States market for the following reasons:

(1) Conservation of exchange for war purposes; (2) ample supplies of tobacco in the United Kingdom for two years; (3) high cost of war-risk insurance and danger of loss in shipment; and (4) tendency to substitute for United States leaf, tobacco purchased from countries whose interests are immediately involved in the War.

September 22, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 242-9

LIBRARY
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OCT 2 1939
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

(Note to State Extension Editors: Confirmation of this story will be mailed to you from one of your State's representatives at this conference.)

STATE AAA GROUPS PLAN EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

Greater stress on soil building will be the goal of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee in applying the 1940 Farm Program to _____ farms, (State) _____ of the State AAA committee said upon his return from a regional conference on provisions of the new farm program held at Clayton, Ga., September 27 through 30.

"The 1940 program means not only a continuation of efforts toward a fair income and better living for the farmer, but also increased fertility and improved croplands," Mr. _____ stated.

A special AAA publication listing soil-building practices and information adapted to _____ farms will be made available for the 1940 program. This (State) marks the first time a special handbook has been prepared for this State.

New provisions which make the 1940 program more adaptable to small farms and to the soil-conservation needs of all _____ farms are these: (State)

(1) Increase of the soil-building allowance for farms having a total payment of less than $20.

(2) An allowance of $1.50 for planting a home garden as a soil-building practice which will mean more home-grown food for the farm family.

(3) An allowance up to $30 for every farm - in addition to the regular soil-building allowance - to be earned only by planting forest trees.

The regional meeting at Clayton, Ga., is to be followed by State and county meetings of AAA committeemen at which the 1940 program will be presented in greater detail.

September 26, 1939.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 243-9.

OCT 2
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICU

AAA SHORTS

For areas where food is generally inadequate for the farm family, a home-garden provision has been included in the 1940 AAA Farm Program.

****

To encourage the planting of forest trees, the 1940 AAA Farm Program will make it possible for any cooperating farmer to earn as much as $30 for tree planting, in addition to his regular soil-building allowance.

****

Over 1,500,000 acres of sorghums and Sudan grass were used as green manure and cover crops on farms in the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

The national wheat acreage allotment of 62,000,000 acres for 1940 is larger than the acreage harvested in the United States any year from 1914 to 1918.

****

Erosion-control practices were applied on nearly 16,000,000 acres of land under the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

September 27, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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OCT 10 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Nev., Utah, Wyo., Idaho. No. 244-9

RESEEDING MOUNTAIN RANGES
PRACTICAL, SAYS _____

Artificial reseeding of deteriorated range land in _____ (State) has been proved practical by experiments of the U. S. Forest Service and other agencies, according to _____, extension forester of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Citing the latest report on the Forest Service range land reseeding experiments, just published as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1823-- _____, show that artificial reseeding has yielded reasonably successful results on from 20 to 30 experimental sites in the intermountain region.

_____ explains that crested wheatgrass grew well on foothill range land formerly plowed for dry farming but now abandoned, while slender wheatgrass, smooth brome, and mountain brome made equally satisfactory progress on foothill and mountain slopes at elevations up to 8,000 feet and with an average rainfall of 12-20 inches.

After 6 years, said _____, grazing capacity in experimental plots seeded on oak brush range at the 7,000-foot elevation in Utah surpassed that of nearby, unseeded range by 222 to 719 percent. In Idaho, one and one-half acres of abandoned plowed land was seeded and produced about 400 percent more forage than nearby, unseeded range land.

In selection of ranges to reseed, _____ recommends that the ranges have average or better soil and moisture conditions, that the seed

be covered with soil when sown, and that grazing be rigorously controlled until the seedlings become established. Where possible, he said, seed grown in the locality of the plot should be used.

_____ said the bulletin contained a table of 17 different forage grasses, in addition to alfalfa, suitable for reseeding in the intermountain and similar areas, together with information on sowing methods, the best times to sow in the various sections, and the cost and collection of seed.

Regional headquarters of the Forest Service at Ogden, Utah, report that areas in poor condition as a result of fire and overgrazing in the national forests of the intermountain region are being reseeded, according to _____. The work is being done by CCC forces. Fifty-one thousand pounds of grass seed were used in 1938 and 76,500 last year.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1823 may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

October 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S.C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

No. 245-9

UNPROTECTED FOREST LANDS
HAVE MOST FOREST-FIRE DAMAGE

Unprotected forest lands in _____ suffer far more damage from fires than protected areas, according to figures just compiled by the U. S. Forest Service and made public this week by _____, extension forester for _____ in connection with National Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14.

Out of _____ acres of forest area in _____ which needed protection, _____ acres were without such organized fire protection, but _____ percent of the burned-over acreage and _____ percent of the damage were on these unprotected areas, the report showed.

The figures reveal that smokers, incendiaries, and brush burners are the largest single causes of woods fires.

Out of a total of _____ forest fires on protected lands in _____ in 1938, the Forest Service report shows that smokers caused _____ fires, brush burning, _____ fires; incendiaries, _____ fires; lightning, _____ fires; railroads, _____ fires; campers, _____ fires; lumbering, _____ fires. In addition, there were _____ fires from miscellaneous causes and _____ for which the cause was unknown.

"The greatest damage to a forest," says _____, "may not be to the big trees, but to the younger and smaller trees which are growing the timber crop of the future."

October 3, 1939

	Forest area needing protection (000 omitted)	Fires on protected area	Forest area unprotected (000 omitted)	Fires on unprotected area	Percentage of burned over acreage that was in unprotected areas	Percentage of damage that was on unprotected area	No. of fires on protected area by causes: Smokers	Brush burning	Incendiarism	Lightning	Railroads	Campers	Lumbering	Miscellaneous	Unknown
Ala.	18,198	6,760	9,446	29,376	81	79	2,201	854	2,140	16	299	479	208	563	-
Ark.	19,835	5,262	7,375	4,360	93	92	2,216	271	2,014	47	146	231	102	235	-
Fla.	20,589	3,486	16,579	31,000	99	98	189	114	2,508	97	49	100	32	143	254
Ga.	20,431	1,955	16,657	25,000	98	96	29	249	903	43	48	100	17	269	297
Ky.	9,167	454	7,670	3,794	95	94	97	100	123	-	8	64	13	20	29
La.	15,613	3,647	8,672	2,800	90	72	416	158	2,033	10	98	45	158	729	-
Miss.	14,805	4,839	10,592	27,261	98	97	285	565	2,394	10	76	102	75	409	923
S. C.	12,142	3,473	6,474	4,000	92	90	1,126	695	663	10	84	107	52	279	457
Tenn.	12,835	3,833	5,351	2,340	68	64	386	331	1,431	4	112	661	96	131	681
Tex.	15,800	6,064	6,948	4,362	74	63	2,670	616	1,759	30	60	311	154	445	19
Va.	14,613	1,781	3,112	1,005	53	53	593	394	177	1	88	91	39	95	305

Note: Figures given are for year 1938.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Ariz., N. Mex., Calif., Va., Ky., Tenn., and N. Car.

No. 246-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA OPENS DRIVE ON COTTON QUOTA LAW VIOLATIONS

A vigorous campaign to enforce the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 against all violators is being continued, and the Department of Agriculture has men in various States investigating cases of reported violations involving ginners, buyers, and producers, according to information received this week by _____, chairman of the _____ AAA committee.

"This enforcement campaign is strengthened as a result of court decisions upholding the validity of the marketing quota provisions of the AAA Act," _____ stated. "It is being undertaken to obtain justice for the great majority of cotton growers and handlers who have complied with the cotton marketing quota provisions and to obtain the fullest possible benefits under the national farm program."

Judge James V. Allred upheld cotton-marketing quota regulations recently in the case, J. A. Troppy v. La Sara Farmers Gin Co., brought by this Texas cotton farmer, to recover penalties collected from him by two gin companies on cotton sold by him in excess of his farm marketing quotas. Judge Allred based his ruling upon a decision of the United States Supreme Court at its last term in the case of Mulford v. Smith upholding the validity of the tobacco marketing quota provisions. He observed that there is "no controlling difference in the principle between the provisions of the AAA Act dealing with tobacco and cotton."

(More)

The first convictions for violations of the tobacco marketing quota provisions were returned on September 19, 1939, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. A store clerk was given 3 years and a farmer 18 months in Federal prison in addition to fines of $500 each on charges of "passing and uttering a forged instrument to wit, a tobacco marketing card."

Filing of a suit September 22, in the Texas Southern District Federal Court against a Lavaca County, Tex., cotton buyer by the Department of Justice is the first step in the campaign.

Note to Extension Editors in Arizona, New Mexico, and California: Delete the following paragraph.

In the Texas suit, the Government is seeking to collect penalties required on cotton marketed in excess of farm quotas. It is charged that the defendant, William Stary, collected the penalty from some cotton producers, while failing to collect it from others, but refused to remit any of the designated sums to the Secretary of Agriculture. The charge is based upon findings of an investigation made after the defendant refused to make reports to the Lavaca County AAA Committee.

Other cases involving violations of both cotton and tobacco marketing quota provisions are being prepared for prosecution.

# # #

October 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region, East Central Region, Western Region.

No. 247-9

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR:
The County AAA Committee will have the figures necessary to fill in the blanks in this press release.

CCC INTEREST CUT
TO SAVE _____ (County)
FARMERS _____ (Dollars)

The recently announced lowering of the interest rate on all Commodity Credit Corporation loans from 4 to 3 percent will mean a yearly saving to _____ (Name) County farmers of approximately _____ (Dollars) on loans now outstanding, points out _____, Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent.

The reduction in the yearly interest rate to farmers from 4 to 3 percent will become effective November 1, 1939, said _____. Commodity Credit Corporation loans approved for _____ County farmers total approximately _____ (Dollars). They have been made on _____ (Bushels of corn, bushels of wheat, or bales of cotton) under commodity loan programs of the AAA.

Note: To compute the yearly saving for use in the first paragraph of this release, multiply the total cash value of all loans by 1 percent. In the second paragraph, the amounts of the various commodities should be listed separately.)

Banks and lending agencies now making Commodity Credit Corporation loans are guaranteed an interest rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent for their services, and

(more)

the Commodity Credit Corporation receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the total 4 percent charged producers. Under the new arrangement, lending agencies making loans after October 31, 1939, will be guaranteed 2 percent, and the Commodity Credit Corporation will receive 1 percent. On loans made under current programs before November 1, however, banks and lending agencies will receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest.

The reduction follows the policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation of reducing all interest rates and carrying charges to their lowest possible levels. This policy gives the farmer the opportunity to retain the largest possible equity in commodities under loan.

# # # #

October 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In ALL STATES No. 248-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

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OCT 10 1939
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF

AAA SHORTS

The 62-million acre wheat allotment for 1940 is 7 million acres larger than the 1939 allotment and larger than the harvested acreage in any year of the World War.

****

Since the first corn loan was offered in 1933, farmers have placed more than 600 million bushels of corn under AAA loans.

****

The interest rate to farmers on all Commodity Credit Corporation loans has been reduced from 4 to 3 percent, effective November 1, 1939.

****

Since 1923, the American farmer has supplied 97 percent of the domestic market for cattle and beef.

****

During the 3 years, 1936-37-38, ranchers who participated in AAA farm programs developed over 23,000 springs and seeps for livestock watering.

****

October 6, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. No. 249-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA MAKING DRIVE
TO ENFORCE COTTON
AND TOBACCO QUOTAS

A vigorous campaign to enforce the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 against all violators is under way, and the first convictions for violating the tobacco marketing quota provisions have been obtained, according to information received this week by _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee.

In the case of cotton, the Department of Agriculture has men in various States investigating cases of reported violations involving ginners, buyers, and producers.

Filing of a suit September 22 in the Texas Southern District Federal court against a Lavaca County, Tex., cotton buyer by the Department of Justice is the first step in the campaign.

"This enforcement campaign is strengthened as a result of court decisions upholding the validity of the marketing quota provisions of the AAA Act," _____ _____ stated. "It is being undertaken to obtain justice for the great majority of cotton growers and handlers who have complied with the cotton marketing quota provisions and to obtain the fullest possible benefits under the national farm program."

Judge James V. Allred upheld marketing quota regulations recently in the case of J. A. Troppy v. La Sara Farmers Gin Co., brought by a Texas cotton farmer to recover penalties collected from him by two gin companies on cotton sold by him in excess of his farm marketing quotas. Judge Allred based his ruling upon

(More)

a decision of the United States Supreme Court at its last term in the case of Mulford v. Smith, upholding the validity of the tobacco marketing quota provisions. He observed that there is "no controlling difference in the principle between the provisions of the AAA Act dealing with tobacco and cotton."

The first convictions for violations of the tobacco marketing quota provisions were returned on September 20, 1939, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Neil Watson, Roseboro, N. C., store clerk, was sentenced to 3 years in Federal prison and fined $500 on a charge of "passing and uttering a forged instrument, to wit, a tobacco marketing card." Elliot Bass, Clinton, N. C., farmer, was sentenced to 18 months in jail and fined $500 on a similar charge. Two Roseboro, N. C., farmers, facing similar charges, were placed on probation.

Other cases involving violations of both cotton and tobacco marketing quota provisions are being prepared for prosecution.

# # #

October 6, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N.Dak.,S.Dak.,N.Y.,N.J.,Pa.,Mich.,
Wis.,Minn.,Iowa,Md.,Va.,Wyo.,Utah.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 250-9

NOTE: Check with State A.A.A. offices for information to fill in blanks.

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OCT 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP INSURANCE ADDS $ _____ TO WHEAT INCOME

Wheat growers in _____ (State) have received $_____ of extra wheat income this harvest through "all-risk" crop insurance, according to _____, (Chairman of the State AAA Committee or State Crop Insurance Supervisor).

"More than _____ (Number) crop losses suffered by insured growers have been settled as of _____ (Date)." _____ said. "These growers have received indemnities representing a total of _____ bushels. The cash equivalent of these indemnities is $ _____."

"All these indemnity payments received by _____ (State) growers represent income they would have lost if their crops had not been insured," _____ pointed out. "We know that these indemnity payments are doing a lot of work for farmers, too. They are being used to pay interest on loans, to pay up back bills, for home improvements, to finance the planting of other crops, and the like. In many cases indemnities will provide the funds for preparing the seedbed and buying the seed for the crop to be planted this fall."

_____ said that adjustment of losses to the 1939 crop was about _____ (Percent) completed, and that practically all settlements will be finished within the next month or so. Estimates place the probable total of losses to insured crops at _____ (Number) bushels for the State.

October 7, 1939.

# # # #